

DAILY REPORT

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DIET REELECTS NAKASONE; NEW CABINET NAMED

OW220609 Tokyo KYODO in English 0600 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 22 KYODO -- Yasuhiro Nakasone, basking in the afterglow of a landslide victory at the polls two weeks ago, was reelected prime minister by the lower house Tuesday -- a decision expected to be confirmed by the upper house later in the day. When the parliamentary procedure is over, Nakasone is to be sworn in by Emperor Hirohito and will then return to his official residence to select members of a new cabinet, the fifth since he became prime minister in November 1982.

Nakasone, backed by the LDP's massive 96-seat majority in the 512-member lower house, easily beat other candidates put up by the opposition for the prime ministership. As the LDP commands a comfortable majority in the upper house, Nakasone's appointment as prime minister in the second chamber was also a foregone conclusion.

Nakasone has already filled the principal slots in the 21-member cabinet and, guided by a shortlist of candidates prepared by the five major LDP factions, is expected to announce his final choice Tuesday evening. Among a handful of outgoing cabinet members expected to hold government jobs is MITI chief Michio Watanabe, who is tipped to succeed Shintaro Abe as foreign minister. Abe, like outgoing Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, was shifted to a top party executive post in a parallel reshuffle of the LDP leadership.

As with the top party executive positions, the cabinet posts are expected to be distributed in line with factional strength within the LDP, with the Tanaka faction, the biggest within the party, likely to grab the lion's share of the 21 cabinet posts. Already, Shin Kanemaru, the outgoing LDP secretary general and a senior member of the Tanaka faction, has been promised the deputy prime ministership as a minister without portfolio. Masaharu Gotoda, a Tanaka faction man but politically close to Nakasone, is to be retained as chief cabinet secretary. Kiichi Miyazawa of the Suzuki faction, outgoing chairman of the LDP Executive Council, has been named to succeed Takeshita as finance minister. Another retainee will be Transport Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka (Abe faction), who will be responsible for steering through the Diet the privatization of the Japanese National Railways, a major legislative program for the Nakasone government.

One prominent LDP leader who is not expected to get any party executive or government post is Susumu Nikaido. Nikaido, chairman of the Tanaka faction, Monday turned down a Nakasone offer of the foreign affairs portfolio, and Nakasone told reporters Tuesday morning he had no plans to meet Nikaido during the day. The party vice presidency, previously held by Nikaido, is expected to be left vacant, LDP sources said.

As part of the party reshuffle, Nakasone Monday named Takeshita as the party secretary general and Abe as LDP Executive Council chairman, while Masayoshi Ito, a former foreign minister, was Nakasone's choice as chairman of the LDP Policy Affairs Research Council. These party appointments are expected to be confirmed at an LDP Executive Council meeting Tuesday.

The party and cabinet reshuffle comes three months before Nakasone's second two-year term as LDP president expires. However, LDP sources say Nakasone is expected to get an extension of his term beyond October in recognition of the role he played in leading the party to its landslide victory in the July 6 Diet elections.

Later in the day, the 252-seat House of Councillors also reelected Nakasone as prime minister. In the upper house election, Nakasone collected 139 out of 239 votes cast, as against 45 for Ishibashi, 24 for Takeiri, 16 for Miyamoto, 12 for Tsukamoto, one for Eda. The remaining two ballots were blank.

New Cabinet Roster

OW220911 Tokyo KYODO in English 0858 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 22 KYODO -- Following is the roster of the new cabinet (the fifth since Nakasone came to power in 1982):

(Position)	(Name)	(Age) (Faction)
Prime Minister	-- Yasuhiro Nakasone	68 Nakasone
Justice Minister	-- Kaname Endo	70 Tanaka (new)
Foreign Minister	-- Tadashi Kuranari	67 Nakasone (new)
Finance Minister	-- Kiichi Miyazawa	66 Suzuki (new)
Education Minister	-- Masayuki Fujio	69 Abe (new)
Health and Welfare Minister	-- Juro Saito	46 Tanaka (new)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister	-- Mutsuki Kato	60 Abe (new)
International Trade and Industry Minister	-- Hajime Tamura	62 Tanaka (new)
Transport Minister	-- Ryutaro Hashimoto	48 Tanaka (new)
Posts and Telecommunications Minister	-- Shunjiro Karasawa	56 Nakasone (new)
Labor Minister	-- Takushi Hirai	54 Nakasone (new)
Construction Minister	-- Kosei Amano	79 Nakasone (new)

Home Affairs Minister	-- Nobuyuki Hanashi	57 Suzuki (new)
(Chairman, National Public Safety Commission)		
State Minister	-- Masaharu Gotoda	71 Tanaka (retained)
(Chief Cabinet Secretary)		
State Minister	-- Kazuo Tamaki	63 Nonaffiliated (new)
(Director General, Management and Coordination Agency)		
State Minister	-- Tamiyuke Watanuki	59 Tanaka (new)
(Director General, National Land Agency; Director General, Hokkaido Development Agency; Director, Okinawa Development Agency)		
State Minister	-- Yuko Kurihara	66 Suzuki (new)
(Director General, Defense Agency)		
State Minister	-- Tetsuo Kondo	56 Komoto (new)
(Director General, Economic Planning Agency)		
State Minister	-- Yataro Mitsubayashi	67 Abe (new)
(Director General, Science and Technology Agency; Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission)		
State Minister	-- Toshiyuki Inamura	50 Tanaka (new)
(Director General, Environment Agency)		
Deputy Prime Minister	-- Shin Kanemaru	71 Tanaka (new)
(Minister Without Portfolio)		

Director, Cabinet	-- Osamu Mimura	62 (new)
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Legislative Bureau

UPPER HOUSE ELECTS PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT

OW220141 Tokyo KYODO in English 0134 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 22 KYODO -- The House of Councillors elected Masaaki Fujita as its president Tuesday. Fujita, 64, a member of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), succeeded Mutsuo Kimura, also a Liberal-Democrat.

The upper house also elected Hideyuki Seya as vice president. Seya, 67, a member of the Japan Socialist Party, replaced Noboru Agune, also a Socialist, who did not run in the July 6 election to retire from politics.

Profile of President

OW220205 Tokyo KYODO in English 0151 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 22 KYODO -- Masaaki Fujita, 64, is the youngest person ever to take over the presidency of the House of Councillors in its history. Born to the Fujita family controlling a major construction company, Fujita Corp., he served high level posts of the Fujita group corporation for years.

Fujita was elected to the upper house in 1965 for the first time and since then he served in a series of positions such as director general of the Prime Minister's Office (now the Management and Coordination Agency) and vice chairman of the Diet Affairs Committee of the Liberal-Democratic Party. Fujita has expressed confidence to reform the second chamber which is said to have lost originality. He is a member of the LDP's second largest faction led by Former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki.

Profiles of Vice President

OW220239 Tokyo KYODO in English 0223 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 22 KYODO -- Hideyuki Seya of the Japan Socialist Party, elected Tuesday to the vice presidency of the House of Councillors, worked as a ticket clerk for the Japanese National Railways [JNR] after World War II and was an active leader of JNR's main workers union, Kokuro. He was dismissed from JNR after joining a strike against revision of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty in 1960.

Seya, 67, is the second most senior member among 41 Socialists in the 252-seat second chamber, after Chozo Akiyama, himself a one-time vice president of the upper house. He has not obtained any major post within the JSP except as leader of the party's upper house members.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTS HARA SPEAKER

OW220455 Tokyo KYODO in English 0445 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 22 KYODO -- The House of Representatives elected Kenzaburo Hara as its speaker Tuesday. Hara, 79, a senior member of the Liberal-Democratic Party, replaced Michita Sakata, also a Liberal-Democrat.

KYODO Profiles New Speaker

OW220501 Tokyo KYODO in English 0446 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 22 KYODO -- Kenzaburo Hara, named Monday as lower house speaker, is one of the oldest Liberal-Democratic Party dietmen at 79. Tall, and open-natured, he entered politics in 1946. He has occupied several ministerial posts including that of labor minister, which he held twice in the Eisaku Sato administration. At the time, Hara made efforts to improve working conditions such as campaigning for introduction of the five-day week. But the outspoken Hara was dismissed from the job for a slip of the tongue.

Hara, a native of Hyogo Prefecture near Osaka, studied at Columbia and Oregon Universities of the United States before the war. After returning home, he served as editor-in-chief of a Japanese monthly. At that time he was once jailed after a military policeman overheard him saying "I know the power of America. It's foolishness to war against it." The multitalented Hara has also contributed scenarios to movies, including the "Wataridori" (migratory bird) action movie series, a big hit in the 1960s. He has also written song lyrics.

Hara himself has gone from one faction to another like a migratory bird, from the Ono faction to the Funada faction, and eventually to his present position as senior member of Prime Minister Yusuhiro Nakasone's faction.

CABINET ADOPTS 'AUSTERE' 1987 BUDGET GUIDELINES

OW210243 Tokyo KYODO in English 0203 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 21 KYODO -- The government Monday adopted austere guidelines for fiscal 1987 budgetary requests, but expenditures for defense and foreign aid escaped cutbacks along with four other exceptional items. The government decided at the day's special cabinet meeting to impose cuts on most budgetary requests for fiscal 1987 beginning next April, envisaging a 10 percent cut in general operating expenditures and a 5 percent reduction in investment-related programs. But defense spending was allowed to increase up to 6.3 percent or 210.6 billion yen over the current fiscal year. The government increased defense outlays 6.58 percent to 3.34 trillion yen in fiscal 1986. Official development assistance (ODA) funds were also allowed to expand by up to 7.5 percent or 46.7 billion yen over fiscal 1986 whose budget provided a 7 percent increase to 621.7 billion yen for ODA.

The other four areas, which also remained exceptional as in previous years, were outlays for social welfare, personnel costs, energy programs and promotion of science and technology development. The guidelines will be applied to budgetary requests to be worked out by government agencies and ministries by the end of next month. The national budget is usually finalized at the year-end.

As a result of the austere guidelines, general expenditures, including the operating expenditures by excluding debt servicing expenses and subsidies to local governments, would increase 1.01 percent to 32.91 trillion yen. The guidelines were the result of lengthy bargaining between Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita and each agency and ministry head. Negotiations with Koichi Kato, director general of the Defense Agency, lasted until the early hours of Monday morning.

The 6.3 percent ceiling on defense spending represented the lowest increase allowed for budgetary requests since fiscal 1983, compared with a 7.0 percent ceiling set by the government for fiscal 1986. The Defense Agency pushed for a 7.2 percent hike for fiscal 1987 with Kato having said that such an increase will help Japan shoulder its due burden as a member of the Western camp and fulfill a five-year defense buildup program that started this year. Even though the full 6.3 percent increase was allowed in the final budget, Japan's defense spending will still remain below the 1 percent of gross national product (GNP), the ceiling set by the government in 1976, ministry officials said.

The officials said the expected low growth in defense spending was due mainly to the yen's appreciation and to a drop in fuel prices. The dollar was set at 170 yen in working out the guidelines.

The government also decided to apply the guideline of a 5 percent cut in investment-related programs to outlays for public works despite strong calls in the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party for a substantial increase in public works spending to stimulate the flagging economy. But in an apparent attempt to compromise for such calls, the Finance Ministry agreed to negotiate with Construction Minister Takami Eto for an additional public works spending in a supplementary budget for fiscal 1986.

Among exceptional items, expenses for social welfare were allowed to increase by 520 billion yen over 9.83 trillion yen set aside for fiscal 1986.

LDP leaders later approved the budget guidelines but said they won Takeshita's consent to let the government party play a leading role in compiling the fiscal 1987 budget toward the end of this year, LDP sources said. The LDP officials also agreed with Takeshita to take "adequate" measures, including preparation of a supplementary budget, to shore up slowing economic activity, said Masayuki Fujio, chairman of the LDP's Policy Affairs Research Council.

LDP Secretary General Shin Kanemaru added the planned supplementary budget will be a sizeably large one, featuring additional public works spending. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone had earlier said the supplementary budget would call for total spending of some 3 trillion yen.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said the 7.5 percent increase allowed in the fiscal 1987 ODA budget request is smaller than the previous year's 10 percent rise. Given the yen's steep appreciation, however, an increase of more than 10 percent has been assured in dollar value, keeping alive the government's target of doubling ODA in seven years from fiscal 1986, Abe told a press conference.

Takeshita indicated at a separate news conference that the current formula of forcing uniform cuts in most budget programs has reached its limit. He said the Finance Ministry's austerity policy should be observed in principle but suggested the ministry will permit spending increases through a supplementary budget to prop up the faltering economy.

RALLY PROTESTS PLANNED VISIT BY U.S. BATTLESHIP

OW201101 Tokyo KYODO in English 1046 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Sasebo, Nagasaki Pref., July 20 KYODO -- Antinuclear groups here held a joint demonstration Sunday against the expected visit of the U.S. battleship New Jersey to Sasebo as the ship is capable of being equipped with nuclear arms. The 45,000-ton battleship of the U.S. Navy's 7th Fleet is expected to call at Sasebo at the end of August. The ship can carry the Tomahawk nuclear cruise missile.

Masahsi Ishibashi, leader of the major opposition Japan Socialist Party, took part in the demonstration. Some 4,500 people gathered from across Kyushu as well as Okinawa, according to the organizers, unions belonging to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo).

In the demonstration, held at Sasebo's Matsuura Park, the gathering's chairman, Kenji Taguchi, accused the Japanese Government of breaking the nation's three nonnuclear principles. The government has allowed U.S. warships to call at Japanese ports saying it had not been informed, that they were nuclear-armed, but such an explanation is a "childish trick," Taguchi said. The public is suspicious that such ships might be equipped with n-arms, and they will continue to fight against them calling at Japanese ports, he said.

Ishibashi said that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and his government will expand military expenditure from now on with the strengthened power of the ruling-Liberal Democratic Party, which won 300 seats in the House of Representatives in the July 6 Diet elections. "We shall not be discouraged by our defeat in the election and will keep up our protest against nuclear arms," Ishibashi added.

Isao Hayami, a representative of an Okinawa group at the rally, said his group will join the fight against the New Jersey's call in Sasebo, in addition to such issues as the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and the compulsory use of Okinawa by the U.S. military forces.

The participants marched 2.5 kilometers to Sasebo station from the park after they adopted a declaration of fighting against nuclear powered warships as a part of a movement against the danger of nuclear war and creating nuclear free Asia.

Meanwhile, another gathering against the New Jersey's call in Sasebo saw some 700 people meeting at a park in Yokosuka, Kanagawa Prefecture. The demonstration held by nine factional labor unions supporting the Japan Communist Party. The participants also walked to the Yokosuka base of the U.S. military, and shouted antinuclear slogans.

NASDA, MITSUBISHI REACT TO REPORT ON ROCKET DEAL

OW171045 Tokyo KYODO in English 0900 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 17 KYODO -- The National Space Development Agency of Japan (NASDA) and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Thursday denied a story in a U.S. magazine which said McDonnell Douglas Corp. of the U.S. has proposed linking up with NASDA and Mitsubishi to market technology contained in Japan's latest rocket, the H-1. The U.S. weekly "AVIATION WEEK" said John F. Yardley, the president of McDonnell Douglas, has invited NASDA and Mitsubishi to join with his firm in selling rockets incorporating features of the H-1 and McDonnell Douglas' Delta rocket.

A satellite-carrying Delta was destroyed in flight earlier this year. With January's space shuttle disaster and other accidents which destroyed a U.S. Titan rocket and a French-designed Ariane, a worldwide shortage of reliable satellite-launching rockets has developed. The article portrayed the alleged McDonnell Douglas offer as a move to fill the gap by launching a new U.S.-Japan rocket, suitable for use in either country, on the world market.

NASDA, a government-backed space developer, said it has heard nothing of such an offer, which it said would involve "national policy," and would thus be out of NASDA's hands. NASDA pointed out that such a deal might have military implications, and would run counter to Japan's policy banning the export of arsenals.

A spokesman for Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, an H-1 parts maker mentioned by the U.S. weekly, said no such offer has come from McDonnell Douglas "officially." But he said since Mitsubishi and the U.S. firm have been technologically cooperating on F-15 and F-4 fighters, "it is not strange if such talks come up during casual chats between men of the two companies."

Japan's H-1 rocket, its official launch slated for August, has a Japanese-made engine system and automatic control system, though it also contains U.S.-made components, some of which have to be checked by U.S. personnel and are not accessible to Japanese scientists. McDonnell Douglas Japan Thursday told KYODO news service that the magazine article is "exaggerated and misinformed," but said the company, along with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), has been studying the options for international technical cooperation on satellite-launching rockets.

It said the Delta-H-1 project is among the company's ideas, including a Delta-Ariane link-up. Demand for satellites from the U.S. Air Force and NASA remains high, a spokesman for McDonnell Douglas Japan said. He added that Yardley himself mentioned the idea of combining international rocket technology at a Tokyo press conference in April. But he said even if the Delta-H-1 project were possible, the resulting rocket could not fly until the 1990s, much later than the space shuttle's scheduled return to operation in 1988, making the idea basically impractical.

CROWN PRINCE TO CANCEL SOUTH KOREA VISIT

OW191337 Tokyo KYODO in English 1250 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 19 KYODO -- Japanese Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko will call off a visit to South Korea which had been expected to take place this fall, according to government sources Saturday. There will be a simultaneous announcement on the matter in Tokyo and Seoul soon, the sources said. The sources gave no clear reason for the postponement of the royal visit.

Earlier this year, the royal couple canceled a visit to the United States, originally scheduled between late May and early June, after Princess Michiko underwent a surgical operation in March.

In South Korea, a former Japanese colony, there has been persistent opposition against the royal visit there, diplomatic sources said. Japan and South Korea, making a simultaneous announcement in Tokyo and Seoul on March 11, said the two countries would open consultations to arrange the Japanese royal visit to South Korea. Prince Akihito, 52, and his 51-year-old wife were to go to South Korea on behalf of Emperor Hirohito, who is 85 and has not traveled abroad since 1975 for health reasons.

No specific date was given in the March announcements, but a high-level imperial official had suggested this autumn as a likely date, saying that the visit would take place "when the weather is not too cold."

South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan originally extended an invitation to the emperor during his official visit to Japan in 1984.

Both the Japanese and South Korean Governments believe a Japanese royal visit is crucial to ending the enmity brought about by Japan's colonial rule of the whole Korean peninsula between 1910 and 1945.

New Cabinet To Decide

OW200440 Tokyo KYODO in English 0433 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Tokyo, July 20 KYODO -- An indefinite postponement of Crown Prince Akihito's trip to South Korea is a matter that should be decided by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's new cabinet, a senior imperial household agency official said. Asked Saturday night about reports that the trip by the crown prince and Crown Princess Michiko will be postponed, the official said he had not heard whether the visit will be called off. It is a matter that should be decided by the new cabinet, he said. Nakasone is expected to complete formation of his new cabinet Tuesday.

Imperial Household Agency officials said Crown Princess Michiko has been making a steady recovery after undergoing a hysterectomy operation in March. They said the crown princess will begin making scheduled trips to various parts of Japan in September.

Government sources said Saturday that a simultaneous announcement on the postponement of the royal trip will be made in Tokyo and Seoul soon. The resources gave no clear reason for the postponement of the trip.

Japan and South Korea simultaneously announced on March 11 that the two nations would start consultations to arrange the royal visit to South Korea. But no specific date for the trip was given at that time. The trip was to be made to return the state visit to Japan by Korean President Chon Tu-hwan in 1984.

Korean opposition parties have since declared that they are against a visit by members of the Japanese imperial family.

U.S.-S. KOREAN REJECTION OF TALKS PROPOSAL SCORED

DFRF Official Comments 12 Jul

SK150846 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1308 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Statement by Chong I-kun, Councilor [chamsa] of the Secretariat of the Democratic Front for Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF]: "The U.S. Imperialist Aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan Puppet Clique Should Immediately Respond to Talks Between the Military Authorities as Called for by Us, Instead of Making Unjust Excuses" -- recorded]

[Text] I could not repress my indignation upon hearing the news that the U.S. and South Korean side on 11 July at Panmunjom perpetrated an act of refusing to receive our second letter to the commander in chief of the UN Forces in South Korea and the South Korean defense minister calling for holding talks by military authorities.

A member of the UN forces who claimed to have come to receive the letter opened the letter by himself after receiving it. He then said he could not receive the letter, picking a quarrel over the issue of a signature. The South Side also refused to receive the letter.

This is a rude act unseen since the dialogue began between the North and South. It is understandable that the servant cannot receive the letter which his master refuses to receive. However, what is all the more nonsensical is that when our radio revealed this and the contents of the letter, the so-called senior delegates of the South Side to the North-South economic talks, to the North-South Red Cross talks, and to the preliminary contacts for realizing the North-South parliamentary talks unanimously sent telephone messages calling for resumption of the manifold dialogue, which was suspended, while opposing the holding of talks between military authorities as if they had promised to do so.

It is clear to everyone that all this is an impure political offensive aimed at avoiding talks by the military authorities at any cost.

I regard such an act by the South Korean puppets as a reckless and preposterous act by those who have no sense, who cannot understand the essence of the question, and who have lost all reason.

I think our proposal for talks by military authorities reflects an active position not only to realize a good atmosphere for resuming the suspended North-South dialogue by taking measures for detente in the military sector, but also to promptly realize talks at the highest level.

As for suspending the manifold dialogue between the North and South, which the South Korean puppets claimed they should resolve, it is not the fault of any others. It is a consequence brought about by the South Korean puppets, who staged the unprecedentedly large-scale northward offensive "Team Spirit," together with their masters, in defiance of our repeated demand to suspend war exercises in order to create an atmosphere for dialogue.

Even after the "Team Spirit" war exercise, staged for many months together with the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppets daily waged such war exercise rackets as "Ttanggapol," "Piho," "Pilsong Pangpae," and joint mobilization training and joint operational exercises on the east coast between the U.S. imperialist 7th Fleet and the South Korean puppet naval force.

The South Korean puppets are going to stage a war exercise called "Ulchi-86" throughout South Korea beginning 16 July, while babbling about the resumption of dialogue. This is aimed at inciting an atmosphere of war.

The North-South dialogue is aimed at opening the road of reunification by easing tension and improving North-South relations. If one wants to pursue confrontation, why should he attempt to hold dialogue and thus waste his time?

Under circumstances in which one is continuously staging anticommunist rackets and war exercises against one's partner, sitting face to face is impossible, and problems cannot be resolved even if they do sit together.

This notwithstanding, the South Korean puppets are talking about resuming dialogue while refusing talks between military authorities for realizing measures to ease tension. This is indeed preposterous.

The fact that the South Korean puppets are loudly discussing resuming dialogue and so forth is not because they are interested in improving relations through dialogue or in easing tension. This is a deceitful drama designed to conceal their nature as destroyers of peace and a frantic splittists.

No matter how loudly the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets may talk about dialogue while refusing our proposal for talks between military authorities, they cannot conceal their nature as the ones pursuing confrontation, not dialogue or detente, and dreaming of war, not peace.

The U.S. and South Korean side should immediately respond to talks between military authorities, as we have proposed, instead of resorting to foolish tricks.

Pyongyang Radio 14 Jul Commentary

SK150352 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tu-ul: "In Denunciation of the Dialogue-Negation and Antipeace Act"]

[Text] The spokesman for the DPRK Ministry of the People's Armed Forces held a press conference and issued a statement on 14 July in connection with our sincere effort to open a road to alleviating tension and peace in our country, which is facing a grave challenge from the United States and the South Korean side.

In the statement, the spokesman for the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces noted the fact that the United States and the South Korean side treated with extreme insincerity and rudeness the letters we recently sent them on two occasions on holding talks of military persons in authority, and resolutely denounced the United States and the South Korean side for their dialogue-negation and antipeace act. This is very proper.

As has already been reported, the United States and the South Korean side, after taking a negative position toward our first letters on holding talks of military persons in authority, refused to accept the letters we sent the second time, which called for practical steps to alleviate tension and peace.

This rude act against common sense by the United States and the South Korean side is provoking the vehement indignation of not only the entire Korean people, but also the world's peace-loving people.

Our new peace initiative for holding talks between military persons in authority is a reasonable and well-timed step to eliminate the danger of war and alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula by all means, and to immediately create an atmosphere for the dialogue now in a state of suspension.

If talks of military persons in authority are realized and a practical solution is reached to the problems of practically halting military exercises and the arms buildup on the Korean peninsula, reducing troops and armaments, and observing the Korean Armistice Agreement as provided for in its original clauses, it will undoubtedly alleviate the tense situation leading to the brink of war, open an advantageous phase for peace, and provide a good atmosphere for North-South dialogue as well.

Nevertheless, the United States and the South Korean side have rejected the talks between military persons in authority under the absurd pretext of the so-called problem of relations between the North and South, propaganda-oriented issues, and so forth. This is a shameless tactic designed to shirk their responsibility as the ringleader aggravating tension and to reject discussing the problems of alleviating tension and peace.

By desperately rejecting our new peace initiative, the United States and the South Korean side revealed once again to the entire world their bellicose nature of not desiring alleviation of tension and peace in Korea but seeking the line of confrontation and war. In fact, the U.S. forces and South Korean puppets are making their desperate and last-ditch effort to further lead the situation to the brink of war in Korea. This is clearly and realistically proven by the fact that, after completing the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, the largest in scale ever, they have continually conducted such military exercises as "Ttanggapol," "Piho," "Pilsong Pangpae," and a joint maneuver exercise, and are planning to conduct another war exercise called "Ulchi-86."

Notwithstanding, the puppets are raving, outwardly, about a sense of mutual trust and resumption of dialogue. It is preposterous and dumbfounding that they should call for dialogue while continually conducting war exercises designed to harm the other party to the dialogue. Under the condition in which the war exercises against us are continually conducted in South Korea, North-South dialogue cannot be held, and even if a dialogue was to be held, it would not solve anything. This is well proven by the historical experience of North-South dialogue. The hard-won North-South dialogue was suspended this year because the United States and the South Korean authorities conducted the adventurous war exercise of northward invasion on the largest scale in history -- "Team Spirit-86" -- despite strong denunciation from public opinion at home and abroad.

This means that North-South dialogue can achieve its desired objective only when it is conducted after the military persons in authority of both sides sit together and alleviate tension in the situation in the first place.

Our new peace initiative for holding talks between military persons in authority in order to alleviate tension and eliminate the danger of war in Korea originates from the historical experience and our own experiences from North-South dialogue. In spite of this, the puppets are raving about resumption of dialogue, and so forth. This is nothing but their cunning and deceptive trick to hide their criminal nature of avoiding the talks of military persons in authority and to disguise themselves as if they were interested in peace.

If the United States and the South Korean puppets continue to follow the road of confrontation and war, deceiving and defiling public opinion at home and abroad despite repetitive warnings from us and the world's peace-loving people, they will be subjected to greater denunciation and rejection with the world watching.

Talks Delegates Comment

SK180706 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The delegation of the North side to the preliminary contacts for the North-South parliamentary talks issued the following statement on 17 July:

The acts of the United States and the South Korean persons in authority, by rejecting our new peace proposal for holding talks among military persons in authority, have now occasioned the great vehement indignation of the entire Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world. The North side's delegation to the preliminary contacts of the North-South parliamentary talks resolutely denounces the bellicose maneuvers of the United States and the South Korean persons in authority in rejecting our peace proposal, pursuing confrontation and war, and challenging the consistent yearning of all fellow countrymen and the peace-loving people of the world.

It is well known to the world that the United States and the South Korean ruling circles have never wanted the alleviation of tension and peace. By rejecting our proposal for tripartite talks to provide a precondition for peace on the Korean peninsula, the United States has revealed its aggressive and bellicose position. By conducting the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise and purposefully dispatching armed forces from its mainland during the period of the North-South dialogue, it has shown more clearly its position of negating dialogue and opposing peace.

The South Korean ruling circles have already clearly shown that they pursue not the alleviation of tension and peace, but the road to confrontation and war with their opposition to including on the agenda the publication of a joint declaration of nonaggression, when they have avoided for as much as 50 days our proposal for North-South parliamentary talks for alleviating tension and for peace, creating an artificial obstacle concerning the agenda, even after attending the preliminary contacts under pressure from people at home and abroad.

Furthermore, in collusion with the aggressive forces that have come into the country, this year they have followed the road of totally challenging and running counter to dialogue and peace. The South Korean ruling ring, together with the United States, conducted the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise despite the consistent opposition and rejection of the people at home and abroad, extremely aggravating the situation in the country and causing a total suspension of the North-South dialogue.

Even at that time, the South Korean ruling ring should have repented their wrongs and made serious efforts to create an atmosphere for resuming dialogue as we requested. However, they challenged our just advice and repetitive demands by issuing an official statement saying that they would continuously intensify the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises in the future.

Since then, right up to today, they have not only made such provocative military noise in South Korea as "Ttanggapol-86," "Piho-86," and "Pangpae-86," but they are currently conducting the large-scale "Ulchi-86" military exercise, inspiring an atmosphere of confrontation and war and blocking the resumption of North-South dialogue.

In reality the South Korean ruling ring, together with the United States, is following the dangerous road of confrontation and war, losing their reason, leading the situation in the country to the brink of war, and endangering even the fate of North-South dialogue. This urgently demands that the pending problem of halting military exercises and alleviating tension in the country be quickly solved.

Nevertheless, the delegation of the South side to the preliminary contacts for the North-South parliamentary talks ignored this stern reality and issued at random a so-called notice, which is not worth the slightest consideration and babbles about resuming talks, to the scorn of the people of the world.

For them -- the same people who acted obstinately, senselessly, and brazen-facedly a short while ago, avoiding the North-South parliamentary talks for solving the problem of nonaggression -- to babble about resuming contacts leads us only to interpret that they are perpetrating a very unbecoming trick. How dare they -- unless they are so brazen-faced that they do not feel ashamed when they sell the interests of the country and the nation to the United States and do not feel ashamed when they sacrifice fellow countrymen -- mention the resumption of the preliminary talks?

If the South side is truly interested in resuming talks, they should not stage a drama which makes fools of every fellow countrymen and the other party to the dialogue as a dirty trumpeter for the bellicose elements, but should make a proper effort to realize the talks among military persons in authority for alleviating tension and for peace.

We strongly maintain that the talks among military persons in authority should be held quickly to realize the North-South parliamentary talks, which would provide a turning point for national reconciliation between the North and South and for alleviating tension. The United States and South Korean persons in authority should not follow the anachronistic criminal road of pursuing confrontation and war, but should affirmatively respond without delay to our proposal for the talks among military persons in authority for the alleviation of tension, for peace, and for dialogue.

[Signed] 17 July 1986, Pyongyang.

CPRF 18 Jul Statement

SK190426 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] The CPRF on 18 July issued a statement denouncing the criminal act of the United States and the South Korean persons in authority for rejecting our proposal for talks between military persons in authority and for pursuing maneuvers of confrontation and war.

The statement of the CPRF says:

In our country today an acute struggle between the line of dialogue and the line of confrontation, between the line of peace and the line of war, is being waged.

As is already known, the KPA Supreme Command has made a new peace proposal for holding talks between the military persons in authority -- between the DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces, the commander in chief of the UN Forces in South Korea, and the South Korean minister of national defense -- for the noble purpose of alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula, ensuring peace, and creating an advantageous atmosphere for dialogue. And the KPA has made sincere efforts to bring all this to fruition.

If the talks of the military persons in authority are realized, as we sincerely wish, and a solution is reached to the pressing current problems in alleviating tension, it is clear to everyone that the acute situation on the Korean peninsula, approaching the dangerous phase of war, will be turned in the direction of the alleviation of tension and peace and that a bright prospect will be opened for the future of North-South dialogue.

Nevertheless, the United States and the South Korean persons in authority adopted a negative attitude from the beginning toward our constructive peace initiative and finally rejected it. This is an open revelation of the intention of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling circles to continue to pursue a policy of confrontation and war, rather than the alleviation of tension and peace, in our country in the future as well.

In reality, at the same time they rejected our peace proposal, they began to conduct a large-scale military exercise called "Ulchi-86," driving the entire South Korean land into a warlike atmosphere of confrontation and war, and are pushing ahead with a plan to build 36 additional special arsenals for nuclear weapons in South Korea.

The CPRF resolutely denounces the intolerable crime of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling circles for rejecting our proposal for peace talks, which all fellow countrymen and the world's peace-loving people consistently support, for accelerating war preparations, and for frenziedly engaging in confrontation rackets.

The cursed act of the United States and the South Korean persons in authority in opposing the alleviation of tension and running counter to peace is an extension of the maneuvers for aggression and war provocation which they have been consistently pursuing in our country. It is well known to the world that the United States and the South Korean ruling circles have pursued only the road of confrontation and war, opposing our proposal for tripartite talks to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and to solidify peace, and have turned away from our proposal for publishing a joint declaration of nonaggression in the North-South parliamentary talks.

Their bellicose maneuvers have been increased this year. Despite the fact that our side repeatedly put forward a fundamental demand refraining from acts destroying the atmosphere for North-South dialogue and spared no effort, taking practical steps for this, the United States and South Korean ruling ring conducted the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, leading the situation in the country to the brink of war and suspending all North-South dialogues.

Furthermore, they openly declared that they will continue to intensify the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises in the future as well and have been frenziedly inspiring an atmosphere of confrontation and war, continuously conducting new large-scale war exercises such as "Ttanggpol-86," "Piho-86," and "Pangpae-86," mobilizing millions of men of the regular armed forces and civil armed forces.

Today's reality, in which the state of tension is being aggravated more than ever due to the bellicose maneuvers of the United States and the South Korean ruling circles, shows that talks by military persons in authority should be held more than anything else in our country, and the primary problem of halting military exercises and alleviating tension must be solved.

Nevertheless, at the very time when they rejected the proposal for talks of the military persons in authority and also used the same channel of communication, the South Korean ruling circle sent a notice babbling about the resumption of talks. This is truly ridiculous. The foolish farce staged by the South Korean ruling circles aimed at hiding their intolerable crime of opposing dialogue, peace, and the alleviation of tension, and pursuing confrontation and war will only invoke greater denunciation and curses from the people at home and abroad.

Alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula, solidifying peace, and realizing the reunification of the country peacefully by means of dialogue and negotiation are a firm will of all fellow countrymen and are the consistent demand of the world's peace-loving people.

The United States and the South Korean persons in authority should not pursue the road of confrontation and war and run counter to the general trend of the times, but should affirmatively respond without delay to our proposal for talks by the military persons in authority for the alleviation of tension, dialogue, and peace.

If they continue to refuse to come to the talks by the military persons in authority, despite our repeated advice, and follow the reckless road of confrontation and war, they will be held totally responsible for all consequences arising therefrom.

We take this opportunity to express our expectation that all progressive organizations and people of all countries of the world will pay deep attention to the development of the grave situation on the Korean peninsula and continuously express firm support for and solidarity with our people's just cause for the alleviation of tension, peace, and peaceful reunification.

18 July 1986, Pyongyang.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES 'ULCHI-86' WAR EXERCISE

SK181212 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2154 GMT 16 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 17 July commentary: "Commotion About Playing with Fire That Block Alleviation and Dialogue"]

[Text] Because of the "Ulchi-86" war exercise commotion, which the puppet clique is kicking up, a warlike atmosphere that bears a close resemblance to one prevailing during wartime prevails throughout South Korea. The puppets are conducting such exercises as a comprehensive fire drill and exercise involving taking shelter in hotels in the heart of Seoul or the Changdok Palace, while loudly ringing an air-raid alarm in broad daylight. They are also running amok by conducting checks and searches and engaging in battles by mobilizing the puppet police and Armed Forces units in an exercise called "the blockade exercise" in preparation for the high-speed infiltration of guerillas. The warmongers, who are excited with war fever, are running amok all day long by staging a frenzied drama involving infiltrating mock armed guerillas and spies from early morning; conducting real exercises involving the residents reporting [to relevant institutions]; sending the Homeland Reserve Forces troops and residents in the metropolitan area to frontline units by mobilizing them without advance notice; and conducting an exercise in preparations against chemical, biological, and radioactive warfare.

The war commotion has not stopped here. When darkness set in, with the loud sound of sirens, a nighttime black-out exercise began and everything was shrouded in darkness. However, warmonger and traitor Chon Tu-hwan, while prowling about Seoul, even climbed up to the observatory of a high-rise building and indulged in war frenzy there, while saying loudly that even hospitals must thoroughly install blackout curtains and that the citizens must actively participate in the exercise. The "Ulchi-86" exercise, which is being conducted under the command of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, is an exercise which involves mobilizing, in an all-out manner, all residents and cars, as well as the puppet forces and civilian forces, from throughout South Korea; an exercise unprecedented in scale.

This war exercise commotion, which is being accompanied by the shameless propaganda that they are being conducted to successfully hold the Asian Games this fall and the 1988 Olympic Games, are an anticommunist war frenzy designed to inspire a sense of enmity against and confrontation with the northern half of the Republic among the South Korean people and complete the system of mobilizing, in an all-out manner, the ordinary

residents, as well as the puppet forces, during wartime to provoke a war of northward invasion. They are also committing antinational crimes designed to aggravate tension and create an atmosphere of war.

At a time when all fellow countrymen in the North and the South and the peace-loving people of the world unanimously hope for peace in and the peaceful reunification of Korea, who in the world needs an air-raid alarm and an alarm signalling an exercise to prepare against chemical, biological, and radioactive warfare and why is such a commotion as an exercise involving mobilization without advance notice and an exercise involving taking shelter necessary? This is nothing but the reckless frenzy of the warmongers, who are attempting to provoke a new war, and the ugly desperate act of the fascist elements, who are attempting to muffle the shouts for independence and democracy with the noisy sound of war.

The frantic war commotion of the Chon Tu-hwan ring is an unforgivable provocation against us, as we make every effort to create an atmosphere of dialogue and negotiation, and is a vicious challenge to the peace-loving people of the world, who hope for peace in Korea and peaceful resolution to the Korean issue.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which had covered the land and air with gunpowder smoke by conducting the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise from early spring, has intensified the situation by endlessly kicking up war commotions code-named "Ttangkbol," "Piho," and "Pangpae" in the recent several months alone. The successive war commotion and confrontation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring vividly show that a threat of northward invasion from the South, not a threat of southward invasion, exists on the Korean peninsula and that it is because of the frenzied war commotion and vicious confrontation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets that the North-South Dialogues, which had been arranged after a long lapse of time, were suspended all at once and cannot be resumed.

It is ridiculous that those who are sharpening the swords of aggression against the northern half of the Republic, while drumming up a war of northward invasion, are crying for the resumption of dialogue. If the North-South dialogue is to be successfully realized, an atmosphere favorable to the dialogue is to be successfully realized, an atmosphere favorable to the dialogue must be provided. In a place where tension is aggravated and where the danger of war lingers, dialogue cannot be freely held, and even if the dialogue is held, one cannot expect success from it.

The South Korean puppets, who oppose our proposal to hold talks among military authorities to remove the imminent danger of war, to settle the strained state of military confrontation, and to promote an atmosphere favorable to the North-South dialogue, are talking about dialogue, while kicking up frantic war commotions. This is simply a deceit and a shameless trick. No matter how hard the South Korean puppets, who refuse to accept our peace proposal, try to veil their faces with the talk of dialogue and peace, they cannot conceal their colors as the destroyers of the dialogue and violators of peace, and they cannot justify their confrontation and war maneuvers. If the South Korean warmongers, while continuously serving as the war culprits of the U.S. imperialists as they are now, continuously tread upon the road of betraying the nation, what is left for them is only shameless destruction. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, after stopping its reckless maneuvers of playing with fire, must respond, without any delay, to our peaceful proposal to take measures to alleviate tension.

DJP, NKDP DISAGREE ON DIRECT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

DJP Favors Parliamentary System

SK182355 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] CHONJU -- The chairman of the Democratic Justice Party's Special Constitution Committee said here yesterday that the nation's conditions "are mature enough to implement a parliamentary cabinet system."

Pointing to the nation's rapid industrialization and the people's high educational levels, Rep. Chae Mun-sik said, "Our soil for democratic politics is fertile."

He made the remarks in a press conference during which he evaluated the result of a series of regional conferences on the constitution the ruling party had sponsored in major cities throughout the nation.

He said the DJP has confirmed through the public hearings that a consensus has been made on preventing the concentration of political power in one person "to guarantee the people's rights."

"The dominant opinion was that the most proper institutional setting for decentralizing power is the parliamentary system," Chae said.

The remarks confirmed previous news reports that the ruling party has settled on the parliamentary system as the form of the next government.

The committee chairman said the ruling party has found out that the people want to see a long-standing constitution made.

"Our party plans to formulate the framework of a draft of constitutional revision by the end of this month by converging the voice of the people. I expect our draft will be disclosed to the people by the middle of next month," he said.

Earlier, party secretary Chon Sun-tok said the DJP will hold its Central Committee meetings to discuss the direction of the party's constitutional amendment as soon as the party concludes its training session in Mt. Togyu which starts from Monday through Wednesday.

Chong said the revision draft will be put into discussions at a meeting of DJP lawmakers early next month for final approval and then will be made public around Aug. 15.

For this, the party is to convene a general meeting of its Special Constitution Committee Friday to finalize the draft of the constitutional amendment.

In response to reporters' questions, Chae said, "If the nation adopts the parliamentary system, it would be desirable for the new constitution to contain safeguards against an abuse of the nonconfidence vote system."

The five-term lawmaker indicated the ruling DJP is considering the introduction of the West German "constructive nonconfidence system" in the party's draft amendment.

The nonconfidence system allows the legislature to exercise nonconfidence rights toward the cabinet only when a next head of the cabinet has been selected.

Chae also said the draft will not permit the dissolution of legislature by the administration until the legislature has been in operation for a year.

In what he strictly termed his personal opinions, the committee chairman said, "Should we choose the parliamentary system, I do not think it is necessary for the people to directly elect the president."

The remarks were interpreted as meaning that the president, who would have ceremonial powers, might be elected by the National Assembly.

Asked if the bicameral system would be introduced, Chae said, "I do not think we find ourselves at the historical point of introducing a bicameral system."

The committee chairman said that debates on revising the parliamentary election law should be conducted only after concluding the work of amending the basic charter.

"If we should discuss redressing the election law in conjunction with the Constitution, it may delay the process of achieving a grand compromise on constitutional reform," he said.

Underscoring the need for bipartisan compromise, he said, "We are still flexible in arranging a final reform bill."

He, however, made it clear that the ruling party adamantly opposes a direct election of the president.

Meanwhile, Rep. Yi Chi-ho, ranking member of the committee, said that as a result of regional conferences, a consensus has emerged that parliamentary system is theoretically an excellent setup.

Twelve of the 28 people who have made presentations on the power structure have advocated the parliamentary system, he said.

The figure compares with 10 for the presidential system and six for a mixed form of government, Yi said.

NKDP 'Enraged' by DJP Backtracking

SK200055 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Jul 86 pp 1, 4

[Text] Debates between rival parties over the power structure entered a new phase yesterday, as the opposition party denounced the ruling party's plan to adopt a parliamentary cabinet system.

Winding up a series of what allegedly were public hearings on constitutional revision Friday, the Democratic Justice Party concluded that the parliamentary system is the best form of government to adopt.

News reports said the ruling DJP has settled on the system, which would give almost all substantial powers to the prime minister.

Engaged by the ruling party's reported plan, the New Korea Democratic Party issued a strongly worded statement, accusing the DJP of seeking to introduce the system to stay in power.

The opposition NKDP charged the government party with violating a bipartisan agreement to assure the people of a free choice of government.

The ruling party plans to publicize the shortcomings of the presidential system based on direct election.

The opposition party intends to hold a series of rallies throughout the country to get the legitimacy of the direct presidential election across to the people.

Rival parties' intransigent positions on the form of the next government are certain to add the difficulty with which major parties can work out a compromise constitutional reform bill.

In a meeting of its ranking officials, the DJP evaluated the result of public hearings on constitutional amendment held through the nation.

Rep. Yi Chi-ho, ranking member of the ruling party's Special Constitution Committee, said a consensus achieved through the hearings was that power should be scattered.

Party chairman No Tae-u said, "Our party is still collecting public opinions on constitutional amendment. Some news media reported that we have adopted the parliamentary system. It is nothing but the opinion of the committee."

No, however, did not deny news report, and political observers refused to give him the benefit of the doubt when he said the party has yet to determine its position on the form of the next government.

Informed party sources said the majority party has already started formulating a draft of the constitutional revision on the basis of the parliamentary system.

The sources said the ruling will sponsor meetings at its local chapters to stress the validity of the parliamentary system.

They also said the government party will exert efforts to create an atmosphere in which major parties will achieve a compromise on constitutional reform.

The opposition NKDP, on the other hand, is scheduled to hold a public hearing Friday to underscore the necessity of adopting a direct presidential election system.

The party also plans to resume struggles in and outside the Assembly forum to push for the direct presidential election system.

KIM UNDER HOUSE ARREST; NKDP RALLY THWARTED

SK191011 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 19 Jul 86 p 11

[Excerpts] Having decided to check a "rally of the people to expose sexual torture and the fabrication of procommunists" scheduled to be held by the NKDP and 33 off-stage organizations at the Myongdong Cathedral, Seoul, at 1400 on 19 July, the police massed some 1,500 policemen around the cathedral early in the morning, enforced check-ups, and completely blocked all personnel and vehicles from entering the cathedral at 1000.

Along with this, the police placed Kim Tae-Chung, cochairman of the council for Promotion of Democracy, under arrest in his house in Tonggyo-dong in the morning. Also, they placed under house arrest Ham Sok-hon; Paek Ki-wan; Song Kon-ho; Pak Hyong-kyu; Kim Tong-wan; Kim Chae-chun, a pastor; Yi U-chong; Yi So-son; and Pak Yong-suk, chairman of the combined committee of the women's organizations to counter sexual torture.

The police also banned the core movement members of each university from going out.
[passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the Seoul Tongdaemun police station deployed some 350 policemen at 0900 on 19 July around NKDP Headquarters in Inui-dong, Chungno-ku, Seoul, in connection with the NKDP's own report meeting on "the incident of sexual torture in the Puchon police station."

The police decided to actively check lawmakers and party post-holders from going out of the building and to block their car parade to the Myongdong Cathedral.

NKDP Demands Cabinet Resign

SK210545 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Report by reporter Kim In-kyu]

[Text] This morning the NKDP held an enlarged meeting of cadres and demanded the general resignation of the present cabinet in connection with the abortion of a rally scheduled for Myongdong on 19 July.

The NKDP stated that dispersion of the planned 19 July rally by police authorities was undemocratic violence and that the NKDP has decided to demand general resignation of the present cabinet by holding it responsible for the break-up.

Along with this, the NKDP decided to hold a rally concerning the so-called incident involving the Puchon police station in defiance of any prohibitions.

The NKDP also decided to send Yi Chung-che, Yi Ki-taek, Kim Su-hwan, and Yang Sun-chik, vice presidents; and Pak Chang-chong, chairman of the Human Rights-Defending Committee, to Cardinal Kim Su-hwan to apologize for the Myongdong incident.

Further on NKDP Protests

SK211207 Seoul YONHAP in English 1203 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 21 (YONHAP) -- The opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) decided Monday to demand a general resignation of the Cabinet, claiming that the government should be held responsible for the obstruction of a rally last Saturday. Police blocked an NKDP attempt to hold a rally at the Myongdong Cathedral here Saturday afternoon to disclose the "truth" of the alleged sexual abuse on a former college co-ed by a police officer. The prosecution last Thursday announced that the allegation Sgt. Mun Kwi-tong sexually abused Miss Kwon In-suk was "untrue" but that the police officer beat up the 22-year-old former co-ed and verbally abused her during an investigation last month. The national police headquarters dismissed Mun.

The NKDP's decision was made at a meeting of senior party leaders. Rep. Kang Sam-chae, vice spokesman of the main opposition party, said the NKDP decided to demand a general resignation of the government "because police committed violence by indiscriminately shooting tear gas." NKDP President Yi Min-u on Sunday discussed the issue with party adviser Kim Yong-sam and opposition leader Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the Committee for the Promotion of democratization.

Kang said the NKDP will hold the aborted rally by all means.

The NKDP also decided to demand that a special National Assembly be convened to deal with the issue. Meanwhile the NKDP plans to submit to the National Assembly a list of names of 17 NKDP lawmakers to form the House Special Constitutional Revision Committee after the ruling Democratic Justice Party ends a three-day camp rally on Wednesday.

AFP Report

HK211351 Hong Kong AFP in English 1343 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 21 (AFP) -- The opposition New Korean Democratic Party (NKDP) called on the entire South Korean cabinet to resign Monday following the violent break-up of a planned human rights rally here Saturday, party officials said. High-ranking party members also vowed to try to stage the rally once again to expose alleged cases of police brutality against political dissidents, the officials said.

Riot police used teargas to disperse some 3,000 people Saturday as they converged on a Seoul cathedral for the rally, which was prompted by reports that a woman dissident had been sexually molested by the policeman. President Chon Tu-hwan's government, which denied the charge and declared the rally "illegal," also put top opposition figure Kim Tae-chung and other dissidents under house arrest to prevent them attending.

The NKDP officials said cabinet ministers should resign en masse and take responsibility for the way the police "brutally" prevented the rally, in which 41 people were detained and several people hurt. The party agreed with other dissidents to attempt another gathering at Myundong Roman Catholic Cathedral, plus others elsewhere in South Korea, "under any circumstances" in the near future, dissident sources said. However, NKDP officials said the party decided not to link the rally issue to the question of amending South Korea's constitution, and opted to join a parliamentary committee to be launched on the matter this week.

Meanwhile, police said Monday that 31 of 41 people detained Saturday had been released. Among the remaining 10, they said, two students and an unemployed person would be indicted with violating laws governing illegal assemblies and seven students would be referred for summary trial. Police also said they had arrested six college students and put another eight on their list of wanted suspects for distributing letters containing "leftist ideology" and inciting high school students to fight the government.

In another development, Stephen Cardinal Kim, spiritual leader of South Korea's Roman Catholic community, convoked a prayer session Monday night in connection with alleged harassment of political detainees. Some 1,000 nuns were expected to attend.

HOUSE SESSION LIKELY ON TORTURE, U.S. TRADE ISSUES

SK180022 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] An extra full House session or standing committees are likely to be held early next month to deal with the alleged sexual harassment of a female labor activist by Puchon police and other controversies such as the opening of local markets for U.S. cigarettes.

The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party demanded the convocation of five standing committees or an extra full session to handle what it calls the "sexual abuse" incident.

In a meeting with his Democratic Justice Party counterpart, NDP whip Kim Tong-yong demanded that the House session be called to inquire into the incident, claiming that the outcome of prosecution investigation failed to reveal what had really happened.

The DJP whip, Yi Se-ki, told Kim and the Korea National Party's Kim Yong-chae that his party will not oppose opening House committees on the condition that the Special Constitutional Revision Committee will be inaugurated first.

Yi then urged the NDP to submit its list of delegates to the special constitutional panel for its early inauguration.

The DJP floor leader claimed that the NDP has delayed activating the panel for about three weeks since its formation was agreed upon unanimously by the ruling and opposition parties in the previous extra House session.

The five House committees are Home Affairs, the Legislation-Judiciary, Foreign Affairs, Education-Information and Construction Committees.

DJP's Yi Se-ki told his opposition counterparts that it is not necessary for the extra full session to be called "because an extra session was held just one month ago.

But earlier, DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po told reporters that the DJP will not oppose holding the House session, whether it be a full session or standing committees, if the NDP agrees to inaugurate the special constitutional committee.

He said, "There is no reason for the DJP to evade any House session in the face of such important issues as trade problems between Korea and the United States and the Puchon incident.

DJP sources said that the government will allow local markets to be opened for the U.S. cigarettes sooner or later.

As for the constitutional House panel, the DJP floor leader told reporters after the meeting that he will settle "seating arrangements" in a meeting with Lee tomorrow, implying that the NDP will submit the list of delegates to the Assembly soon.

The rival parties had been at odds over the distribution of members of the constitutional panel among the parties. The DJP had submitted its list of 20 delegates, while the NDP refused to do so, claiming that the House speaker select two members of the committee from independents.

HENG SAMRIN GREETSS USSR'S GROMYKO ON 77TH BIRTHDAY

BK180634 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Jul (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, chairman of the PRK Council of State, sent a greetings message to Andrey Gromyko, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the occasion of his 77th birthday. The message says in part:

"Permit me to wish you the best of health, long life, and more and greater successes in the accomplishment of your difficult task for a successful implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress resolutions, especially the socioeconomic development plan for the year 2000 in the interest of perfecting socialism and peace in the world. I am firmly convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PRK will further broaden in the interest of our two peoples and countries.

POLITBURO REVIEWS MAT LY ACTIVITIES IN WARSAW

BK211424 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 21 Jul 86

["Communique of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau" -- date not given]

[Text] Recently the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee held a meeting to hear the report presented by Comrade Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Kampuchea Federation of Trade Unions, who headed a high-ranking KPRP delegation to the 10th congress of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR]. The Political Bureau highly appreciated the congress' profound analysis of the domestic and foreign situation, particularly the strategic goal of the implementation of Poland's socioeconomic development from 1986 to 1990 and until 1995.

Through its resolution, the Polish People's Republic [PPR] will advance toward developed socialism within a short time on the path toward communism. It has once again showed the Polish party and people's determination to fight for peace, a consistent foreign policy of the PPR.

The KPRP holds that the Polish people will realize their glorious goal on the basis of a socialist-bound development and of their own talent, courage, honesty, and rich natural resources. As always, the KPRP regards the PPR as a socialist state belonging forever within the socialist community.

The Political Bureau fully agrees with and highly appreciates the friendly talks between Comrade Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR Council of State. It regards the invaluable support of the Polish party and state leadership and the identity of views of the two sides regarding the consolidation and expansion of the ties of solidarity and cooperation between the KPRP and the PZPR as well as between the PRK and the PPR as an important encouragement for the Cambodian people's revolutionary struggle for the building of a new Cambodia and an important contribution to the heightening of the PRK's international prestige.

PHNOM PENH MEETING MARKS MPR ANNIVERSARY

BK180650 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] The permanent committee for organizing national and international holidays in cooperation with the Cambodian-Mongolian Friendship Association organized a grand meeting at 0800 on 18 July at the Basak Conference Hall to mark the 65th anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution.

Present in the presidium of the meeting were Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Kong Korm, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; female Comrade Mean Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Women's Association; and Comrade Sam Sundoeun, member of the party Central Committee, acting secretary of the provisional committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Union, and secretary general of the Cambodian-Mongolian Friendship Association. Also present at the meeting were the leaders from various state organizations and mass organizations, representatives of the KPRAF, monks, and ethnic nationalities, and a large number of cadres, personnel, and workers from various central ministries and offices. Also present were the ambassadors and representatives of various embassies in Cambodia.

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Chea Soth clearly noted the history of the Mongolian people's struggle for national defense and construction waged in the past 65 years under the correct leadership of the MPRP. Comrade Chea Soth noted further that the brilliant success of the recent 19th MPRP Congress which had adopted the Eighth 5-year plan on socioeconomic development constituted a new turning point in advancing the Mongolian revolution toward modern socialism and enhancing the MPR's prestige and role in the international arena.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION LAYS WREATH

BK210628 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] At 0700 on 21 July, the day the 11th Session of the First National Assembly of the PRK was held, a delegation of the National Assembly laid a wreath and paid tribute to the memory of fallen cadres and combatants at the monument to fallen combatants and the monument to fallen internationalist Vietnamese soldiers. The delegation included, among others, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State, and deputy for Phnom Penh; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, and deputy for Prey Veng; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs, and deputy for Kompong Cham; Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the party Central Committee Control Commission, vice chairman of the Council of State, and deputy for Phnom Penh; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense, and deputy for Preah Vihear; Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of planning, the deputy for Kandal;

Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, and deputy for Kompong Cham; Comrade Mrs Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the party Central Committee Organization Commission, and deputy for Battambang; and other members of the National Assembly from the 20 constituencies throughout the country.

11TH SESSION OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OPENS 21 JULY

BK210633 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] The PRK National Assembly opened the 11th Session of its first legislature with solemnity at 0800 on 21 July. Attending in the Presidium on this occasion were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State, and deputy for Phnom Penh; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, and deputy for Prey Veng; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs, and deputy for Kompong Cham; Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the party Central Committee Control Commission, vice chairman of the State, and deputy for Phnom Penh; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense, and deputy for Preah Vihear; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of planning, and deputy for Kandal; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, and deputy for Kompong Cham; Comrade Mrs Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the party Central Committee Organization Commission, and deputy for Battambang Venerable Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council and deputy for Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey; Comrade Nu Beng, vice chairman of the National Assembly and deputy for Ratanakiri; and Comrade Mrs Peou Lida, deputy secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council and deputy for Takeo.

Attending as guests of honor on this occasion were other members of the National Assembly from the 20 constituencies throughout the country, national and foreign guests, and many national and foreign journalists and TV correspondents.

Comrade Chea Sim made a speech opening the 11th session of the first National Assembly, stressing the all-round development of the Cambodian revolution reflecting the strength and firmness of our regime.

Reports Heard

BK211359 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Beginning at 1400 on 21 July, the 11th Session of the PRK National Assembly, first legislature, resumed its work as scheduled by the order of the day in a joyous atmosphere permeated with close solidarity. During the session, all members of the National Assembly heard with interest the report on the situation of socioeconomic task implementation during the 1st half of 1986 and the orientation of the tasks for the 2d half of the year, read by Comrade Chea Chanto, alternate member of the party Central Committee and deputy minister of planning.

They also heard with interest the report on the situation of financial and state budgetary work implementation during the 1st semester and financial duty for the 2d semester and the state budget amendments for 1986 read by Comrade Chay Than, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of finance; and the report on the work of the People's Supreme Court and the General Prosecutor's Office attached to the People's Supreme Court during the interval between the 10th and 11th Sessions of the first National Assembly read by Comrade Khan Sarin, chairman of the People's Supreme Court. The session recessed at 1700 and will resume tomorrow.

22 July Morning Session

Bk220554 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] On 22 July, at 0700 [0000 GMT], the 11th Session of the first PRK National Assembly resumed its work as planned in the agenda. During this morning session, all assembly members carefully listened to a report on foreign affairs activities between the 9th and 11th Sessions of the first National Assembly read by Comrade Kong Korm, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy foreign minister; a report on the building of defense works along the Cambodian-Thai border read by Comrade Nhim Vanda, deputy planning minister; a report on the activities of the Proselytizing Committee read by Comrade Un Dara, vice chairman of the Central Committee's Proselytizing Committee; a resolution on building the Cambodian working class into a genuine vanguard class in the Cambodian revolutionary cause read by Comrade Say Siphon, alternate member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; the party political lines toward intellectuals read by Comrade Cheng Phon, alternate member of the party Central Committee and Information and Culture Minister; and a report by the Council of State asking for the National Assembly's ratification on naming ministers read by Comrade Chan Ven, general secretary of the Council of State. At 1030, the session adjourned and will resume its work later this afternoon.

INDOCHINESE ECONOMIC COOPERATION MEETING CLOSES

BK191219 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1109 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 10 -- The Seventh Regular Conference on Economic and Cultural Cooperation of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea was closed in Phnom Penh on Friday afternoon after a three-day sitting. The Kampuchean delegation was led by Peng Pat, deputy minister of economic and cultural cooperation with foreign countries; that of Vietnam by Tran Quoc Manh, vice chairman of the Commission for Economic and Cultural Cooperation with Kampuchea and Laos; and the Lao delegation by Soulima Bunleult, vice chairman of the State Commission for Planning. Also on hand were Vietnamese and Lao Ambassadors to Kampuchea Ngo Dien and Pheli Kounlaleuk.

In his closing speech, Peng Pat expressed his joy at the results of the conference and the constant development of economic and cultural cooperation among the three Indochinese countries in the spirit of the Vientiane summit held in February 1983. Documents on the economic and cultural cooperation among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos as well as between Kampuchea and Laos and between Kampuchea and Vietnam were concluded.

CGDK SPOKESMAN REJECTS ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS

BK210157 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 20 Jul 86

[19 July statement by spokesman of CGDK Foreign Ministry]

[Text] Recently, the Hanoi Vietnamese spread deceitful propaganda that so-called economic and cultural cooperation agreements had been signed between the Vietnamese in Hanoi, Laos, and Phnom Penh. The CGDK Foreign Ministry categorically rejects the so-called economic and cultural cooperation agreements.

1. The so-called agreements were in fact prepared by the Hanoi Vietnamese who pretended to sign them with their puppets in Phnom Penh and Vientiane. These agreements are intended to dupe the world into thinking that the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh and Vientiane are independent. However, the truth is that everything is decided by the Vietnamese. These agreements are also intended to legitimize the Vietnamese act of aggression in Cambodia and occupation in Laos through past, present, and future agreements.

2. The CGDK Foreign Ministry, like all Cambodian people, completely rejects the agreements signed on 18 July 1986, as well as those which the Hanoi Vietnamese have signed and will sign, because all these documents are completely made up by the Vietnamese.

The world public is aware of many of these arguments. We ask the world not to recognize them and to oppose past, present, and future Vietnamese deceitful maneuvers.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 19 July 1986

[Signed] Spokesman of the CGDK Foreign Ministry

VONADK ON KHIEU SAMPHAN'S ARRIVAL IN EGYPT

BK210244 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 16 July, Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs, and the CGDK delegation he is leading arrived in Cairo, Egypt. Upon arrival, they were most warmly greeted by the Egyptian deputy foreign minister, some Egyptian officials, and diplomats and charge d'affaires from the ASEAN countries, China and Korea. On 17 July, the Egyptian deputy foreign minister hosted a luncheon for Vice President Khieu Samphan and the delegation. On this occasion, on behalf of the Egyptian Government, the Egyptian deputy minister said the Egyptian Government continues to fully support the Cambodian people's just struggle for independence. Vice President Khieu Samphan reaffirmed the most profound gratitude of the Cambodian people and the CGDK to the Egyptian people and government.

On the afternoon of 17 July, Vice President Khieu Samphan hosted a reception for Egyptian officials and diplomats from friendly countries and also showed a film on the activities of our national army inside Cambodia. Afterward, Vice President Khieu Samphan cordially talked to Muslim Cambodian students studying in Cairo. Vice President Khieu Samphan and delegation will next visit Zambia.

CHAWALIT CALLS U.S. 'ETERNAL GOOD FRIEND'

BK200754 Bangkok NAO NA in Thai 20 Jul 86 p 16

[Text] At 1500 on 19 July, Army Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut opened the "Cobra Gold '86" joint exercise (of the Army) at the 21st Infantry Regiment in Chon Buri Province. In his opening speech, Gen Chawalit said that the joint exercise had political and military significance. The common desire of Thailand and the United States is to seek peace and stability. The Thai Armed Forces do not want to interfere in the internal affairs of any other country. Thailand is a small country, so it must have friends to help defend peace in this region. Thailand regards the United States as an eternal good friend.

VOFA ARTICLE VIEWS PROBLEMS FACING SRV

BK180942 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Station Article: "Aggravation of the Situation Inside and Outside Vietnam"]

[Text] Vietnam's NHAN DAN newspaper reported on 18 June that the Vietnamese people have been complaining about the country's economic difficulties. The Vietnamese cabinet reshuffle seems to indicate an attempt to move the country's administration system away from orthodox Stalinism. It has also been proposed that government officials and people who engage in corrupt practices should be punished. One such official is the vice chairman of the party committee in the southern province of Thanh Hoa and he might be punished in public. All these cases indicate that a massive purge will be launched against wrongdoers in Vietnam. However, it has very little chance of success as long as the majority of Vietnamese people still earn very little and are left to face economic crisis while the Vietnamese Government does nothing to improve their living conditions.

The Vietnamese Council of Ministers on 21 June voted for a cabinet reshuffle proposed by the chairman of the Council of Ministers as follows:

To Huu was relieved from the post of vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. Vo Chi Cong was appointed member of the CPV Political Bureau, member of the Secretariat of the CPV Central Committee, and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. Dong Sy Nguyen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, was relieved from the post of minister of communications and transportation. Bui Danh Luu, deputy minister of communications and transportation, assumed the post of minister of communications and transportation. Chu Tam Thuc was relieved from the post of finance minister. Vu Tuan was relieved from the post of minister of food industry in order to assume the post of finance minister.

Le Duc Thinh was relieved from the post of home trade minister. Hoang Minh Thang, member of the party Central Committee, secretary of the party committee of Quang Nam-Da Nang and member of the Economic Planning and Budget Committee of the National Assembly, assumed the post of home trade minister. Le Khac was relieved from the post of minister of foreign trade. Doan Duy Thanh, alternate member of the party Central Committee and co-chairman of the People's Committee of Haiphong, assumed the post of Foreign Trade Minister. Nguyen Duy Gia was relieved from the post of governor of the state bank. Lu Minh Chau assumed the post of governor of the state bank. Nguyen Chan was relieved from the post of minister of mines and coal. Nguyen Van Hieu was relieved from the post of culture minister.

Besides the economic slump in the country, the Vietnamese attempt to occupy Cambodia permanently has been strongly opposed. In June, the CGDK forces took initiative in launching attacks on the Vietnamese military units in the areas of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, Battambang, Sisophon, and Rattanamondol. The CGDK forces, normally in small groups, inflicted heavy casualties on the Vietnamese troops. During the same period, fighting between CGDK guerrilla units and Vietnamese troops continued along the Thai-Cambodian border and resulted in the landing of Vietnamese artillery shells inside Thai territory at Khlong Hat Subdistrict of Prachin Buri, Pong Nam Ron District of Chanthaburi, and Bo Rai District of Trat Province causing injuries to a number of Thai people in the areas.

Vietnamese soldiers and weapons have been moved into the central region -- Battambang and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey provinces -- as reinforcements for the Vietnamese military installations there are in preparations for a suppression drive against the CGDK forces. The Vietnamese military units along the Thai-Cambodian border have received equipment and supplies regularly.

The only way for the Vietnamese leadership to improve the country's economic situation is to withdraw its nearly 200,000 Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. By doing so, Vietnam will gain sympathy and assistance from the world community.

COLUMNIST VIEWS TRUONG CHINH STAND ON CAMBODIA

BK180234 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Jul 86 p 5

["Kampuchean Diary" by Jacques Bekaert]

[Excerpts] The new secretary-general of the Vietnamese Communist Party, Mr. Truong Chinh, used to be considered one of the most enthusiastic supporters of Chairman Mao's ideas. The Chinese revolutionary influence shows in Truong Chinh's early writing and political line.

But it does not mean that today Truong Chinh will be anything else than a faithful supporter of the Vietnamese-Soviet alliance, or that his views on Kampuchea are much different from those of the majority of the political bureau.

His well known reluctance to put Vietnam in a dangerous position leads Thai Quang Trung, a Vietnamese scholar strongly opposed to the present regime, to write: "It is possible that Truong Chinh, because of his traditionally conservative position over any action that risked over-extending Hanoi's resources, had reservations about invading Kampuchea and adopting the virulent anti-China line.

Maybe, but once the decision was taken, and judging from his own writing, Truong Chinh went along and even proved an extremely eloquent advocate of Hanoi's presence in Kampuchea.

In a short book, "On Kampuchea," published in 1980, Truong Chinh presents Vietnam's case with a talent that reflects on his long standing as the party's major ideologue.

He justifies Hanoi's action, explains the Heng Samrin regime as the result of a vast popular uprising against Pol Pot and castigates the People's Republic of China for being at the heart of the region's problems. [passage omitted synopsizing book]

Just and Unjust Wars

Vietnamese communists have always been eager to impress upon the rest of the world how [just] their cause has always been. Vietnam's action in Kampuchea was, as is, [just]. Of course, the "war of aggression by Pol Pot and the Ieng Sary -- henchmen of the Beijing hegemonists -- and the Chinese war against Vietnam were [unjust]. The war waged by Vietnam "for national defence" and against the Chinese and the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary aggressors were both [just]. So was the revolt of the Kampuchean people against the Khmer Rouge regime. "Therefore, the assistance by the Vietnamese army and people to that offensive and uprising by the Kampuchean army and people was also [just]."

One can argue with Truong Chinh's view of the Kampuchean problem, with the accuracy of certain facts, with the perspective and the perception of events. But one is not likely to convince him or any of his friends in the Politburo. His analysis is not especially "hardline," at least not in Hanoi's terms. It is the common view of Vietnam. Even Vietnamese leaders who differ with the new secretary-general of the Communist Party about management of the domestic economy, probably find little to dissent with his writing on Kampuchea. And when Truong Chinh writes that "the Kampuchean situation is irreversible," and even if the year was 1980 when it certainly looked like it was, he certainly expresses the deep sentiment of the entire communist leadership -- of 1980 and of today.

Truong Chinh: ON KAMPUCHEA. Foreign Languages Publishing House, Hanoi 1980. 30 Pages.

WANCHI ON COMMUNIST ELECTION INVOLVEMENT

BK200840 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Lieutenant General Wanchai Chitchamnong, commander of 4th Army Region, told reporters during an interview in Nakhon Si Thammarat Province that communist terrorists in the central and upper parts of the southern region are not capable of posing any obstacle to the upcoming general election. However, the Chinese communist guerrillas have become active in the five southern border provinces where military forces have been deployed to control the situation. He said:

[Begin recording] [Wanchi] Some political parties and people have complained that communist terrorists who have not yet given themselves up to authorities are now getting involved in the upcoming general election. They fear that they might cause trouble. I believe that there is no communist base in the southern region. They have neither the jungle operational bases nor the armed men to wage a war. They have come down to live in the lowlands and are waiting for the right time to surrender to the authorities. I think they have done nothing wrong in persuading people to vote in the election. That is good because we want them to struggle peacefully and help us encourage people in the villages to cast their ballots. This is in line with Order No. 66/23. I have not heard anything about anyone being threatened by them. They simply encourage people to vote, and the people have the right to vote for any particular party. Meanwhile, we have our Santinimit units out there to tell the people that they have the right to vote for any candidate. I do not agree with some political parties that such activities by the communist terrorists can affect the general elections.

[Reporter] Has the 4th Army Region mapped out measures to prevent untoward incidents that might be triggered by these people?

[Wanchai] The upper and central parts of the southern region are free from any disturbance because they have no armed units capable of attacking military or government units. Only the five southern border provinces still have problems with the Chinese communist guerrillas. We are launching a heavy suppression drive against them. We have set up an advance command of the 4th Army Region, and our soldiers and rangers have been deployed in most areas. The chances that they can harass us are very slim. Generally speaking, the people are very interested in the upcoming general election. [end recording]

POLLS SHOW MIXED RESULTS ON PUBLIC PREFERENCES

BK211109 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 21 Jul 86 p 32

[Text] Opinion polls conducted by three different institutes showed mixed results on the question of who is most likely to become the next prime minister following Sunday's general election.

A survey conducted by Thammasat University's Faculty of Political Science during July 13-14 in Bangkok's 12 constituencies shows that caretaker Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon as being most likely to retain his position, followed by Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek and Democrat Party leader Phichai Rattakun.

Out of some 3,400 respondents, 13.5 per cent is for Gen Prem, 12.5 per cent for Gen Athit, 8.5 per cent for Mr Phichai, three per cent for Social Action Party [SAP] leader ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sawetsila and 2.6 per cent for Prachakon Thai Party leader Samak Sunthorawat.

The survey revealed that 67.5 per cent of the respondents will go to the polls while 15.3 per cent expressed uncertainty.

Over 65 per cent of the respondents say they will vote along party lines. Of this, 25.5 per cent is for the Democrat, 11.4 per cent for the Prachakon Thai and 5.2 per cent for the SAP.

From the survey results, Rector of Thammasat University's Faculty of Political Science Radom Nomwong believed that the voters' turnout in Bangkok will be over 40 per cent.

Gen Prem is also picked to be the most suitable person for the premiership by another survey conducted by Chulalongkorn University's Institute for Social Research.

The survey, conducted in Bang Khen area, showed 21.2 per cent of the respondents is for Gen Prem, 13.4 per cent for Mr Phichai, 13.1 per cent for Gen Athit, 5.7 for Samak, 3.3 per cent for Bangkok Governor Chamlong Simuang, 3.1 per cent for ACM Sitthi, 2.9 per cent for M.R. Khukrit Pramot, 1.6 per cent for Chat Thai Party leader Maj-Gen Chatichai Chunhawan, and 1.2 per cent for Army Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut and Parliament President Ukrit Mongkhonwain.

But, the other survey conducted by the private International Business Research (Thailand) Co Ltd, on July 16-17 with 518 respondents in various occupations in Bangkok and the Central Region produced different results.

The survey in Bangkok shows that 25 per cent of the respondents wanted Mr Phichai as the next prime minister, followed by Gen Prem, 16 per cent; Gen Athit, 13 per cent; and ACM Sitthi, 11 per cent.

PHUKET INVESTIGATORS RECOMMEND 31 PROSECUTIONS

BK200407 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Police have concluded their investigation of the tantalum riot in Phuket and will recommend that 31 suspects be prosecuted on charges of illegal assembly and inciting a riot, police chief Gen Narong Mahanon said yesterday.

He said the police department has studied the report and returned it to Phuket police who will send it to public prosecutors early next week for charges to be filed in court against the suspects.

The 31 persons facing the charges are among 53 people arrested following the incident. Others are likely to face theft charges. All of them, including New Force Party candidate Rewuth Chindapol, have been denied bail.

Pol Gen Narong said the situation in Phuket has returned to normal and that the paramilitary police force despatched from Hua Hin has been withdrawn from the province. Only a small contingent of police from other provinces still remain in the province, he said.

The tantalum plant, the Phuket Merlin Hotel and a number of vehicles were burned down during the riot on June 23.

SOVIET ENGINEERS HELP INSTALL OFFSHORE OIL DRILL

BK171235 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Vietnamese and Soviet engineers of the Vietnam-USSR oil and gas joint venture have installed a drill on the oil rig No. 3 at Vung Tau on the continental shelf of the southern coast. This undertaking, completed with high accuracy and safety, provides new experiences on installation of offshore oil rig.

AMITY ASSOCIATION GREETES, LAO COUNTERPART

BK191305 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Message from the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association to its Lao counterpart -- date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the SRV-LPDR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, we convey our warmest greetings to members of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association and the fraternal Lao people. The Vietnamese people are very happy to note that since the signing of this treaty, the special relationship and the traditional militant solidarity between our two peoples have been consistently consolidated and developed.

We warmly welcome great achievements scored by the Lao people in their national defense and socialist construction during the past years. We totally support the just stand and good will of the Lao Government aimed at easing the tense situation at the Lao-Thai border area created by the Thai leadership. This good will has been manifested in the LPDR Foreign Ministry statement on 6 June 1986.

We wish the fraternal Lao people ever greater achievements in their national construction and defense and splendid success in making preparations for the Fourth LPRP Congress. May the special relationship, the militant solidarity, and the comprehensive cooperation between Laos and Vietnam last forever.

TRUONG CHINH ATTENDS SOCIALIST PARTY MEETING

OW211643 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 21 -- A meeting was held here today by the Central Committee of the Vietnam Socialist Party and its Hanoi committee to mark the party's 40th anniversary (July 22). It was attended by Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council. Nguyen Xien, general secretary of the Vietnam Socialist Party; Hoang Quoc Viet and Huynh Tan Phat, respectively honorary chairman and chairman of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Nghiem Xuan Yem, general secretary of the Vietnam Democratic Party; Le Van Luong, secretary of the Hanoi C.P.V. Committee; and others were seen on the presidium the meeting. [sentence as received]

Nguyen Xien read the opening speech, recalling achievements recorded (?by the) party in the past 40 years since its foundation. He said during the past struggles against French and U.S. aggressions and the present fight against Chinese aggression, cadres and members of the socialist party throughout the country have made active contributions to the national liberation and reunification, to the building and defending of the country.

In his welcoming speech, Truong Chinh highly appraised the remarkable achievements of the socialist party in the national revolutionary cause. In their speeches, Huynh Tan Phat and Nghiem Xuan Yem attached paramount importance to the unity of the nation as well as of all political parties, describing this as instrumental in taking the country forward.

HOANG TUNG ADDRESSES VFF PRESIDIUM MEETING

BK200248 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] The VFF Central Committee Presidium met on 18-19 July to review its work during the 1st half of 1986 and to decide on its tasks for the last 6 months of the year. Comrade Hoang Tung, secretary of the party Central Committee, attended and addressed the meeting. The meeting decided to organize the commemoration of the 56th anniversary of the Anti-Imperialist Alliance [Hooij Phanr Dquees Dqoongf Minh] -- the VFF's predecessor (18 November 1930-18 November 1986).

The meeting affirmed: The front obtained some results in its work during the 1st 6 months of the year, especially in building and consolidating the grass-roots front organizations. The front has expanded its activities to all population centers and has taken the first steps in establishing relations between VFF committees and people's and administrative committees, as well as between the VFF and a number of sectors in carrying out various political tasks. The VFF Central Committee Presidium adopted a program of action aimed at promoting emulation activities to score achievements in honor of the Sixth National Party Congress. In the immediate future, the VFF will concentrate on the following tasks:

-- Organize a political drive among the people of all strata to encourage them to make suggestions and criticisms aimed at building the party and making practical preparations for holding party congresses at various levels;

-- Propose measures to promote production, practice thrift, improve the people's standard of living, and rectify shortcomings in distribution and circulation of goods; and

--Join the various mass organizations in launching a movement of the entire people to engage enthusiastically in emulation activities to fulfill the 1986 state plan, to help step up the transformation and perfection of socialist production relations, and to implement successfully various resolutions of the party Central Committee and Political Bureau.

The conference sent a letter to the CPV Central Committee pledging to do its utmost to build and consolidate the bloc of national unity around the party Central Committee.

DIRECTIVES ISSUED ON SUPPLY MANAGEMENT

OW192231 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The current status of supply management still presents many shortcomings. Material supplies planning has not been steadily balanced, while material supplies organization has not concentrated on the unified sources of supplies because of current unnecessary links and intermediary levels. In production, management of material supplies circulation still shows many gaps. These shortcomings and gaps have caused big losses and wastes, a less effective use of material supplies, an increasing supplies imbalance, the hoarding of supplies for sale and resale, price differences, and increasingly high manufacturing costs.

Implementing Resolution no. 31 of the Political Bureau and the conclusion of the party Central Committee plenum on prices, wages, and money, the Council of Ministers has issued a directive urging all sectors and echelons to concentrate efforts on resolving a number of urgent problems in supply management. The directive urges the State Planning Commission and the ministries in charge of supply rationing to prepare a balanced state plan regarding all technical equipment and material supplies produced locally, imported, or stocked in all links of production, circulation, and utilization, including even recycled raw materials, discards, and rejects.

The State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Supply, and the organs concerned must promptly handle the problem of accumulated or belatedly circulated material supplies and promptly work out a plan for mobilizing them for production. All material supplies installations nationwide must deliver sufficient production quotas to the state material supplies organizations, according to or exceeding the plan norms. Imported material supplies must reach our harbors and be delivered promptly to recipients according to the state plan. No organ is allowed to retain supplies at will or to order any distribution of them not in accordance with the state plan.

Imported supplies and supplemental supplies imported from zone no. 2 must also be considered in a balanced state plan. Enactment of material supplies norms must help ensure the principle according to which any unit that accepts the set production plan norms and delivers its products to the state is allowed to accept the material supplies plan norms. On the basis of the state plan norms approved by the Council of Ministers, the State Planning Commission must, through the ministries, general departments, and provincial, city, and special zone people's committees under the central government, assign plan norms for supplies distribution and products delivery to production and trade units.

A final statement on the material supplies distributed by the state to various sectors and localities must be made by the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Supply, and the ministries in charge of supply rationing, together with various sectors and localities, on the basis of the amount of products actually delivered by these sectors and localities to the state, in accordance with the delivery plan norms. The state-supplied materials still accumulated at production installations are to be resold first to the material supplies trading organization. If they are not purchased by this organization, these installations are allowed to transfer them to each other for use in production according to plan. If the locally produced or imported material supplies are under the unified state management, the aforesaid regulations must be complied with. Otherwise, these material supplies may be exchanged among localities or used in inter-trade or joint operations, but they must be managed by the provincial or city people's committees which are to bear responsibility.

Free market must be eliminated. Private trade in material supplies which are placed under the unified state management must be forbidden. The material supplies organ, which assumes the state management function must coordinate with the financial, public security, and inspection organs in determining and handling all violations promptly and severely.

AUSTRALIAHAWKE COMMENTS ON U.S. MOVE ON WHEAT SUBSIDIES

BK220647 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, said that it would be an unconscionable act by the United States to extend its export enhancement program to wheat sales to the Soviet Union and China. Yesterday, Mr Hawke sent a telex to President Reagan objecting to moves in Congress to have the export subsidy program applied to those markets. Speaking in Canberra today Mr Hawke said the Soviet Union and China were Australia's largest wheat markets.

[Begin Hawke recording] There is an election coming up in the United States at the end of this year, the mid-term elections. All sorts of funny pressures develop in that period, and the purpose of my letter is to try and ensure that the legitimate concerns of Australia are made known and those funny sorts of pressures circulated in the United States are hit. [end recording] Meanwhile, the deputy leader of the National Party, Mr Hunt, has called on Mr Hawke to send an all-party parliamentary delegation to Washington to discuss with members of Congress the threat posed to Australian wheat exports by the subsidy program. Mr Hunt said more than half of Australia's grain growers were operating at a loss.

MESSAGE ON RSA SENT TO COMMONWEALTH LEADERS

BK220914 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Heads of Commonwealth countries attending a minisummit on South Africa early next month have received letters from the Australian prime minister. This report from Radio Australia's correspondent in Zimbabwe, Malcolm Downing:

[Begin Downing recording] The Australian High Commissioner in Harare delivered Mr Hawke's letter personally to the Zimbabwe prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe. I understand similar letters have been delivered to other Commonwealth minisummit participants -- Canada, India, Zambia, and the Bahamas. There was no comment here on the contents of the letter but there is inevitable speculation that Australia may be undertaking a diplomatic initiative to try to defuse the growing threat to the Commonwealth caused by differences over the sanctions issue. Statements by Mr Hawke and the foreign minister, Mr Hayden, in support of sanctions have been widely reported here as favorably received. Australia is well placed towards a compromise. [end recording]

HAYDEN REJECTS PNG CRITICISM OVER SOUTH AFRICA

BK210708 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has rejected criticism that Australia is all talk when it comes to the issue of South Africa. He was replying to accusations made by the prime minister of Papua New Guinea, Mr Wingti. Mr Wingti claimed Australia and New Zealand had confined themselves to tough talk about South Africa while declining to make any real sacrifices. In Canberra, Mr Hayden said there was no chance of Australia joining the boycott. He did however foreshadow new measures against South Africa to be announced by the prime minister, Mr Hawke, next month. The issue is to be discussed at a cabinet meeting in Canberra today. Mr Hayden said Australia had already made many sacrifices over its stand on apartheid and had given leadership on the issue.

[Begin Hayden recording] I do not see how Australia has any cause to be embarrassed by our position because Australia, particularly under the leadership of Bob Hawke, has given leadership to the rest of the world. We have applied reprisals against South Africa. The last lot we applied, way ahead of any other country, have cost us quite a deal of money. Next month, Mr Hawke will be making an announcement of some other measures we will take -- those cost us money too -- and in that regard our record is far superior to just about any other country in the world. [end recording]

OPPOSITION LEADER SUPPORTS UK SOUTH AFRICA STAND

BK210912 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Federal Cabinet has endorsed a special humanitarian program to help victims of apartheid emigrate to Australia from South Africa. The immigration minister, Mr Hurford, said extra staff might be sent to Pretoria and Cape Town to help administer the program. Officials said there would be no move to stop white South Africans emigrating Australia but there would be interviews to ensure that the migrants were not racists.

Earlier, the foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, rejected a claim that Australia was prepared to talk tough about South Africa's apartheid policies but not make any real sacrifices to help end them. [passage omitted] Meanwhile, the federal opposition leader, Mr Howard, had described the boycott [of the Commonwealth Games] as part of a systematic campaign of abuse involving hypocritical double standards to which Britain is being subjected. He said countries involved in the boycott had made unreasonable demands on Britain and had violated one of the principles on which the Commonwealth was founded. Mr Howard said that in refusing to announce sanctions against South Africa, the British prime minister, Mrs Thatcher, was exercising her right to retain complete mastery over the conduct of national policy.

[Begin Howard recording] She has taken what I believe is a legitimate stance. She has opposed economic sanctions on their merits, and I agree with her assessment. And she has also acted out of her concern for British self-interest, and every country in the Commonwealth has a right to do that, and no country in the Commonwealth has a right to demand of another Commonwealth country that it defy its own assessment of its national self-interest. [end recording]

MALAYSIAMAHATHIR DENOUNCES DAP

BK211319 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed has hit out at the DAP [Democratic Action Party] for trying to stop the holding of the general election. The prime minister said the DAP's move was strange because the parties have all along been impatient for the announcement of the dates of the nomination and elections. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said he believed the DAP took the present action because it was not prepared to face the people. He told reporters in the federal capital that if the DAP felt ready for the elections, then it would not throw the spanner in the works. He said the people wanted the elections to be held. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said the government had given ample time for all quarters to face the elections. Now the DAP was trying to say that whatever had been done was wrong.

The DAP today filed an application to the high court in Kuala Lumpur for an injunction to stop the nomination of candidates to be held on Thursday and the general election on 2d and 3d of next month.

Meanwhile, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir has confirmed that there may be some changes to the cabinet in the next government if the Barisan Nasional returns to power in the general elections early next month. He said this was in view of the possibility of several leaders of federal and state level shifting from their parliamentary to state constituencies and vice versa as well as the possibility of others not (?entering) the elections race. He was commenting on reports that several menteri besar [chief ministers] were likely to contest parliamentary seats, which were previously to be contested by former members of parliament.

HIGH COURT DISMISSES APPLICATION TO DELAY POLL

BK220917 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] The Kuala Lumpur High Court has dismissed an application brought by the secretary general of the Democratic Action Party, DAP, Mr Lim Kit Siang, to stop nominations and elections in eight states in the federal territory of Kuala Lumpur and Labuan. Mr Lim was represented by Mr Karpal Singh, while the attorney general, Tan Sri Abu Thalib Othman represented the election commission. Tan Sri Abu Thalib later told newsmen that the election commission has complied with all rules and regulations in declaring the nomination and polling day.

As a result of the decision, nomination and election will go on as scheduled. Nomination day is on Thursday, while polling will be held over 2 days on the second and third of next month.

LEADER OF KIDNAPPERS OF SWISS IDENTIFIED

HK211151 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1100 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] The leader of the kidnap gang which is holding a Swiss businessman and his Filipino girl has been identified. Southern Command Major General Jose Magno Jr said the leader is [name indistinct], brother of a barangay captain in (Imus), (Matapa), Basilan. Magno said the leader has been seen at the customs area of [words indistinct] in Basilan. Magno and Deputy Southern Commander Brigadier General Balbanero went to Basilan to help in the negotiations to free the two kidnap victims.

Blockades Village

HK211143 Hong Kong AFP in English 1112 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Isabela de Basilan, Philippines, July 21 (AFP) -- The Armed Forces Monday set up a blockade around a coastal village in the south where military spies had spotted the boat used in the kidnapping of a Swiss man and his Filipina friend, a military official said. Major General Jose Magno also told reporters in this capital of Basilan Island that "government assets," military jargon for spies, had identified the masterminds of the abduction of Hans Kunzle and Adelaida Gamboa as a Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) separatist leader and a common bandit. Mr Kunzle and his girlfriend were snatched Saturday while on a boat between the southern city of Zamboanga and Basilan Island.

Maj Gen Magno, the military chief of the southern Philippines, said marines and paramilitary constabulary troops had been deployed around Omos Marata village where it is believed the captives are being held. A naval blockade was also in place to prevent the suspected kidnappers from moving their captives to the Sulu Island group southwest of here where the MNLF leader, Milting Salih, operates, Lieutenant Colonel Resurreccion Miravite said. Lt Col Miravite, the provincial military chief of Basilan, said Alig Salih, a pirate operating in the Basilan-Sulu-Aamboanga area, was also involved in the abduction.

Basilan Governor Louis Alano, Tuboran Vice Mayor Salim Aspalin and two other civilian negotiators were working closely with military officials in the rescue operation, Major General Magno said. He said they had not received any ransom demand from the abductors. The general told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the recent spate of kidnappings in Mindanao had "not helped" the image of the government of President Corazon Aquino, who has stated a policy of not giving in to ransom demands. [passage omitted]

ENRILE URGES RETENTION OF U.S. BASES PAST 1991

HK220831 Hong Kong AFP in English 0820 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Manila, July 22 (AFP) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile Tuesday urged the government to retain the U.S. military bases in the Philippines beyond the end of their lease in 1991 unless Soviet military forces are removed from East Asia. Mr. Enrile, leader of a military revolt that toppled Ferdinand Marcos in February, also told a forum in the Makati financial district that he could have legally taken power but declined a Marcos offer for him to lead the government.

"It would not be in the interest of this nation at this time within this decade or maybe much longer than that to create a vacuum on this part of the world by removing the presence of American military facilities in our area ... unless the Soviets get out of this region," he said. "Although in an incidental and secondary way, the security interest of the republic and the region" are also taken care of, he said "who will counter-balance the Soviets?" he added.

This was a significant change from Mr. Enrile's 1984 position when he advocated the treaty's abrogation and the renegotiation of a new one.

OPLA WARNS AGAINST CON-COM'S BASES PROVISIONS

HK220318 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 20 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Former Labor Minister Blas F. Opla said yesterday the draft provision on foreign military bases, neutrality and non-alignment already passed by a committee of the Constitutional Commission has already polarized the commission and "may soon polarize the Filipino people" if it is finally adopted.

Addressing the United Nations Walkers Club at the Manila Hilton, Opla said "an issue of such paramount importance" which will radically change Philippine foreign relations and alter the balance of power in Asia and the Pacific should not be resolved through casual debate in an appointive Constitutional Commission and the results "sprung on an unsuspecting nation."

"Without the fullest debate, perhaps in a special referendum called for this purpose alone as earlier promised by both President Aquino and Vice President Laurel, the nation might believe the constitution had been used to engineer a fait accompli," Opla said.

He added: "If this happens, the bases issue, which is more emotionally charged than other issues, can polarize the people and mobilize a very large segment of public opinion against the ratification of the entire Constitution.

Opla said the Committee approval of the resolution "has already caught responsible officials of the Philippine Government by surprise."

"President Aquino and her Cabinet will wake up one morning to discover that their entire political leverage with the United States and the entire Western alliance, including Japan, which is the international community supporting Philippine economic recovery, had vanished and that the loss was irretrievable," Opla said.

He said that "will mean President Aquino is allowed to respect the agreement until 1991 but there will no longer be any options to keep open as she has repeatedly told the nation."

"In that event, it will be unkind for the Philippine Government to send her on a state visit to the United States after stripping her of her options and of her power to bargain with the United States in the national interest," Opla said.

COLUMN ASSESSES CON-COM VOTE ON U.S. BASES

HK211440 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 19 Jul 86 p 4

"Opinion" column by Danilo-Luis M. Mariano: "A Rare Opportunity"]

[Text] By an overwhelming majority the Constitutional Commission's Committee on Preamble, National Territory and Declaration of Principles has voted for the removal of American military facilities in the country after the Republic of the Philippines-United States Military bases agreement expires in 1991. It was a radical departure from the impression made days earlier when an oppositionist commissioner prematurely -- and erroneously -- announced that the charter-drafting body would lay off the bases issue altogether.

The committee's 6-2 vote does seem to demonstrate the increasing legitimacy of the demand for the removal of the U.S. bases among a more representative cross-section of the citizenry. Not too long ago, it was presumed that the only people who were interested in seeing the American facilities go were either "blind, unrealistic nationalists" or communists. It took a long time for many of us to realize that our continued willingness to play host to the military forces of an alien power constituted a long-standing folly, or as Barbara Tuchman explains it, "the pursuit of policy contrary to self-interest."

Aside from all the standard argument about the bases as a standing invitation for attack from the other superpower, we have time and again witnessed how those bases become a pretext for American intervention into our affairs. In that, the Americans are acting only on pure self-interest. It is imperative for Washington to see to it that conditions in this country are favorable to the maintenance of their strategic military presence here. Even if that, for instance, entails supporting an unpopular dictatorship like the Marcos regime. In countless other ways, American influence or attempts to influence our national life is present to this day, to an extent that makes a mockery of our professions of independence and sovereignty. And for as long as those bases are on Philippine soil, American policymakers -- even those who genuinely sympathize with our predicament -- will feel compelled for the sake of their national interest to step in whenever they feel their favored position is being challenged.

The removal of the U.S. bases does not mean the rejection of the United States as a friend and ally of the Philippines. There are certainly many things that are positive about America from which a developing society, like ours can learn lessons and benefit from. But when a relationship, such what we now have with the U.S. compromises and even endangers the well-being of one party, that should not be rightfully called friendship.

The Constitutional Commission therefore has the unique historical opportunity to redefine Philippine sovereignty -- primarily, our traditional ties with a superpower ally -- that should not be squandered. If we miss this one, it may never come again.

'ECONOMIC ALTERNATIVES TO U.S. BASES' PERCEIVED

HK210734 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 19 Jul 86 p 11

[By Juan V. Sarmiento, Jr.]

[Text] Yes. There are economic alternatives to U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

According to development studies Prof. Roland Simbulan, author of "The Bases of Our Insecurity," the alternatives can more than compensate for what the Philippines gets from the bases through the hospitality industry, prostitution, construction and other services.

Testifying before the public hearing of the commission drafting the Philippines' fourth Constitution, Simbulan said territories covered by U.S. military installations and the infrastructure therein could be put into more productive use that would benefit Filipinos.

At the core of Simbulan's post-bases scenario is the transformation of the bases into agro-industrial and commercial complexes, and transportation, communication and tourist centers.

At present, the United States maintains five military installations in the Philippines. These are the Subic Naval Bases in the provinces of Zambales and Bataan; Clark Air Base in Pampanga and Tarlac; San Miguel Naval Communications Complex in Zambales and Tarlac; USAF Wallace Air Station in San Fernando, La Union; and, Camp John Hay Leave and Recreation Centers in Baguio City.

Altogether, U.S. military installations in the Philippines cover about 70,000 hectares, bigger than the total land area of all American bases outside the United States. [sentence as published]

Subic, the largest U.S. Naval installation outside the U.S., covers 21,000 hectares while Clark, the largest overseas American airbase, consists of 49,000 has.

Simbulan said the bases sit on vast prime agricultural land. Clark, for instance, covers what was once the richest farmlands in Pampanga and Tarlac. Yet only small areas in the base are actually used for military purposes.

The tremendous potential for agricultural production of the U.S. bases area was acknowledged even by Americans. The U.S. Congress Mansfield Report revealed "that Clark covers such a vast area" that peasants secretly planting on base lands were able to raise an estimated \$10 million worth of sugar cane in 1976.

Simbulan lamented the unproductive use of bases lands when Filipino peasants outside the bases live mostly in a state of malnutrition while in Subic alone, the U.S. Navy has three sprawling golf courses.

However, a study of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry [PCCI] found that the bases could be transformed into productive economic units if these were taken over by the Philippine government and the private sector.

The PCCI study found that Clark alone could serve at least three functions: as an international airport for both passengers and cargo with domestic transshipment facilities, and major manufacturing activities; as an industrial and commercial growth center in the densely-populated Central Luzon region; and as a corporate farming site with its rich farmlands.

Subic, on the other hand, could be developed into a major ship-building, repair, and servicing yard, with anchorage facilities for laid-up tankers and a variety of maritime-related industries.

Camp John Hay according to the PCCI study, could be turned into a recreation and tourist center.

These economic alternatives are definitely better than what the Philippines is getting now from the U.S. bases -- prostitution, gambling, smuggling of tax-free goods, blackmarketing, extortion and drug trafficking.

The bases do provide Filipinos employment but these are degrading, especially to 16,000 Filipino women servicing Americans from the bases. The bases also employ some 33,000 Filipinos but recently their security of tenure has been threatened.

These economic alternatives are likewise better than continued Philippine dependence on U.S. economic aid and base rentals which usually carry stringent conditions.

The 1983 Bases Agreement requires the U.S. government to provide the Philippines \$900 million over the 1985-89 or an average of \$180 million yearly. During the June visit of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, he finalized agreements for the release of \$200 million in bases rentals, complemented by a \$50 million commodity loan package granted by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Proponents of the removal of U.S. military bases in the Philippines agree that if the bases were closed tomorrow, the economy of Angeles City in Pampanga and Olongapo City in Zambales will be dislocated. Sociology professor Randolph David countered, however, "that this is precisely what liberation means. When you seek to liberate yourself, you must open yourself to the possibility of dislocation." But with the economic alternatives for the bases, the dislocation will be only temporary.

NPA ATTACK SHATTERS INFORMAL TRUCE IN SOUTH

BK191055 Hong Kong AFP in English 1041 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Cagayan de Oro, Philippines, July 19 (AFP) -- Communist guerillas have shattered the only province-wide informal truce with the military in an attack on a militia detachment near this southern city, officials said Saturday. New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas injured a woman and her two children in a pre-dawn attack Friday, officials said in this capital of Misamis Oriental Province on northern Mindanao Island. The attack, after a three-month peace, came as the start of proposed formal ceasefire talks in Luzon between a government panel and leaders of the communist underground remained uncertain.

"The incident was indeed very lamentable. It shattered hopes for a lasting ceasefire in Misamis Oriental," said provincial Governor Vicente Emano, who negotiated a truce with the NPA in April before President Corazon Aquino had called for ceasefire talks. Colonel Javier Carbonell, northern Mindanao deputy military chief, said about 50 NPA men armed with Armalite rifles, a submachine gun and a grenade launcher took part in the attack outside Balingasag town some 750 kilometers (466 miles) south of Manila. They clashed with 10 members of the paramilitary Civilian Home Defense Forces [CHDF] in a village detachment. The CHDF men suffered no casualties but the wife and two children of one member were seriously injured by a grenade, the colonel said.

In Manila, the state-owned PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) Saturday quoted military officials as saying that NPA men Thursday executed a captured soldier outside an Anglican church in Mountain Province, in the northern Philippines. (Constable Andres Dawagui, a policeman and two civilians were captured and hog-tied during a raid on a village outside the resort town of Sagada. The fate of the other captives was not immediately known, PNA said.)

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